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in the future, calling to our attention, perhaps, mistakes which some of us had not seen, mistakes which nobody could see except a man in his position. He has been kind enough not to call our attention to our mistakes. But I wish to voice, on behalf of the American Library Association, the statement that the American Library Association sees many things which it did imperfectly. It is now doing things which

it should have done two years ago. We have made mistakes, some of which seem inexcusable, now that we look back upon them; but because of those mistakes which we see, the opportunities which we missed, the many things which we ought to have done which we did not do, we are more than grateful for the praise that comes from those who have watched our work from the outside.

SALVAGING WAR LIBRARY SERVICE FOR PEACE TIMES

By MAJOR JASON S. JOY, *Director, Commission on Training Camp Activities, War Department, U. S. A.*

Before I came into the Army, I lived in northern New York, up where the French-Canadians grow. I am reminded of a story told of two of my friends who were fishing on Lake Champlain. A storm came up, and it looked as if the small boat in which they were fishing would be swamped. Baptiste, who was sitting in the front part of the boat, yelled to Joe, "Joe, throw over the anchor." Joe replied, "But there is no rope on the anchor." "Never mind, throw it over anyhow!"

I am supposed to suggest how the work started by the American Library Association with the Army shall be anchored for the future, but I am unable to locate a rope. I don't know how we are going to salvage the work we have been doing. It may be done in one of two ways, and I am going to tell you both of them. Last night one of the "highbrows" of your organization asked me what I was doing here. He didn't understand that a mere Major knew anything about books at all, and I assured him that his guess was about right; that it was the privilege and the duty of the American Library Association to tell the Army and to show the Army how the thing should be done. He also reminded me I did not come to praise, but to bury you. He said you have been praised enough already. However, I want to say this: I came into this work after the armistice had been signed, know-

ing very little of what the affiliated organizations had been doing, and I found that the American Library Association was ready to do whatever we asked them to do, and do it cheerfully. When we asked you to put men on transports you did so; when we asked you to take them off you complied; when we asked you to put libraries on boats and in various hospitals, etc., you came running to do it. I am mightily pleased with the spirit of coöperation and the unselfish spirit that has permeated your entire organization and has been manifested in every action you have taken. That is as much praise as I am allowed to give. I love you all.

There were two jobs handed to me when I became director of the Commission on Training Activities; one was to carry on the work that had been started under Mr. Fosdick, until the last man shall have been demobilized—the last National Army man shall have been demobilized from the emergency army and the other to assist in developing a scheme of carrying this work on through the peace time regular Army organization. The first job is going very nicely, with the hearty coöperation of everyone. It is a hard job now; I realize that the camp librarians are having difficulty in reaching the few men that are scattered all over the cantonments. It is a discouraging proposition, it makes a fellow almost homesick, when he goes into a camp and finds there are just a few

fellows there, hiding behind the trees, and yet they are carrying on the work just as efficiently as they did in the days of mobilization. That work must continue until the last man has been sent home. I know you are going to do it.

Now, as to the work of the future. It has been thought by the members of the General Staff of the War Department, who have this problem on their hearts, and those of your own organization with whom I have talked, that it is the duty of the regular Army to carry on all recreational and welfare and educational work under its own auspices; that it should cease to ask the civilians to come in as organizations to do the work they should do themselves. This is the result of your example to the regular Army. The civilian organizations, the seven affiliated organizations have come into the Army and have demonstrated the need and the value of this sort of service, and it is a compliment to the affiliated organizations that the Army has seen the demonstration, has noted the value of it, and has decided that if possible it will carry this thing on forever. It is rather difficult to decide just how it should be done. No organization has yet been set up to do it, but on the spur of the moment, just about half an hour before the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives was to assemble, an officer was sent to appear before the committee and ask for an appropriation of several million dollars to carry on this work. We asked for a maximum of \$23,000,000 and a minimum of \$8,000,000 to carry on the recreational welfare and educational system in the peace time regular Army establishment. The Secretary of War and his Third Assistant, whom you know—Secretary Keppel—and General March, appeared before the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate a week ago, and I have just been officially informed that the Senate Military Affairs Committee has reported out a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$6,350,000 for this sort of work during the coming fiscal year. This

is not very much, considering the need and the things that are to be done, but inasmuch as demobilization will not be complete for some months yet, and the men for the regular Army military establishment will not be coming into the army in any great numbers until the fiscal year is fairly started, it seems to me that an experiment or demonstration can be made on that amount of money. We probably won't get as much as that, but the regular Army will get enough to start this thing and demonstrate its sufficiency or insufficiency.

You want to know what you are to do? I have already asked you to continue your work until demobilization is over; that will carry us on for some months. I don't believe the Army for some time to come will be able to develop the personnel to guide the library assistants. You know the problem; it is your business; you are trained for it, so whatever organization is developed to carry on this work in the regular Army, will need the guidance and assistance, the result of your experience and the daily presence of a good many of your workers. Mr. Keppel told me yesterday afternoon that I might say this: Undoubtedly an organization will be developed in Washington which will have as its duties the development and direction of the morale, recreational, welfare, educational and religious program of the man's life.

Now, that organization will need trained librarians. I have asked some of your "highbrows" if you know of any men in the regular Army or any temporary officers that are properly equipped to handle this. We may have a few; I don't know. But in the interim between now and the final culmination of this plan the American Library Association will have to lend to the Army a sufficient trained personnel to establish thoroughly this work so that we may not lose time during the turnover. I know when we come to you and ask you for this, you will step forward with the same spirit of self-sacrifice that you did in the early days of the

war, and that we may count on the American Library Association's support in putting this thing into the regular Army, where it will stay forever.

It is just as essential to train the soldier to be a well-educated, well-rounded citizen as it is to train the civilian. I don't mean that he is not a citizen while in the Army, but he takes eventually his other niche in the civilian population. And the soldier has just as much a right to the privileges which the American Library Association throughout the country offers to his less or more fortunate brother, as the man in long trousers has—and his sisters.

Then you folks must assist the Army in establishing, developing and carrying on schools to which may be sent certain selected non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, who should be trained to act as post librarians under the leadership of carefully selected officers. We want whatever people are now in camp work to remain as long as the emergency lasts, which will be four months after the declaration of peace, providing there are any men in those camps whom they should serve.

The salvaging of your equipment, property, etc.: You are just about (if you haven't started already) to bring back the books from the other side. I understand

they are to be assembled in New York, renovated and placed in shape for distribution wherever they are needed. It seems to me, and I admit I have not thought it out very carefully, and you folks will tell me rather than having me tell you, but it seems to me that when this work is started in the regular Army there will be one central office and one depot in each military department, so that each department may be almost independent within itself, and will distribute and exchange books sent from the department headquarters as often as is necessary. There is one if—IF we get the money. If we don't, then it will be up to you folks again. This thing has got to go on in the regular Army. It is the duty of the country, it is the duty of every one of us, to see that the boys in the regular Army have this privilege. If the War Department does not get the money to carry this thing on, then the American Library Association, as the agent of the American people, must do it. I don't know how you are going to do it; I don't know where you are going to get the money or the personnel, but that is the other horn of the dilemma, and I as confidently expect the American Library Association to solve it as I know they have solved every other problem that the War Department has ever put up to them.

LIBRARY SERVICE FOR THE PERMANENT NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT*

By COMMANDER C. B. MAYO, *Navy Department, U. S. A.*

Although I hesitate to start out with an apology, I must remind you that a sailor man is not much of a speaker, and I never in my life thought I would be in Asbury Park making a speech. The only time we have seen Asbury Park is from a destroyer out on the sea, and you know it is shallow water near the shore, and we keep away from it.

There has recently been organized in the Navy Department a new division. Its mission is "to aid constituted authority to

maintain a high morale." The wording of the appropriation from which it draws its fund is "for the health, comfort, contentment, and recreation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps." It has been my privilege to have been in at the establishment of this division. Our organization differs in some respects from that of the Army, which has as a division of the general staff, the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and the Chaplain's Corps. When we started this little

*Extemporaneous address.